FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Mladenov

AU112024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] On 11 December,in Sofia official talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Yong-nam, DPRK minister of foreign affairs, began.

During the talks it was stressed that the two countries' relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly expanding in the interests of the two fraternal peoples. The meetings and talks between our first party and state leaders Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il-song are giving an important impetus to strengthening the two countries' relations. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1984, is a firm basis for expanding relations. The intensive development of our countries' relations in all areas was pointed out. It was found that the scope of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation is constantly increasing and that its forms are constantly being diversified.

Feted by Mladenov

AU120842 Sofia BTA in English 2103 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA) -- In its global strategy, imperialism views Asia as a second, Eastern front against socialism and more particularly against the U.S.S.R., the D.P.R.K., the countries of Indochina, against all peoples who vindicate their freedom and independence, said Bulgaria's foreign minister Mr Petur Mladenov at tonight's state dinner he gave for Mr Kim Yong-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the D.P.R.K.

In his toast speech, Minister Petur Mladenov put high the D.P.R.K. proposals aimed at the relaxation of tensions and at strengthening peace in the region of the Korean peninsula.

He also emphasized the importance of such well-known initiatives for the improvement of the international climate in Asia as the Soviet-proposed talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East and on the restriction of naval activities in the Indian Ocean and the Mongolian proposal for the conclusion of a non-aggression and non-use of force convention.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the significance of the Indochinese countries' proposals for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Touching on the international situation, aggravated through the fault of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the series of important large-scale proposals for maintaining world peace, advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The communique on the latest session of the foreign ministers' committee has reiterated our constructive spirit, he emphasized.

Referring to the forthcoming talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space weapons, Mr Petur Mladenov said, "If the U.S. would sit at the negotiating table with a sense of responsibility, if it would observe the principles of parity and equal security, we can hope then that effective measures will be undertaken to come out of the present situation."

The Bulgarian foreign minister laid an emphasis on the general conclusion that the relations between Bulgaria and the D.P.R.K. undergo an ever continuing promotion in the interest of both brotherly peoples.

The minister of foreign affairs of the D.P.R.K. emphasized that the spirit of understanding and comradely cooperation, which characterized the talks he had today with Mr Petur Mladenov, is a tangible manifestation of the brotherly relations between the two countries.

Mr Kim Yong-nam expressed his government's staunch support to the evaluation of the international situation made in the communique on the latest session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, as well as to the principled anti-imperialist stands contained in this document.

He said that the Korean people is leading a struggle for an accelerated socialist construction, for achieving the country's reunification and for the preservation of peace in Asia and worldwide side by side with the struggle of the socialist countries and of all progressive people in the world.

The D.P.R.K. minister of foreign affairs emphasized that the earnest efforts of his country towards the setting up of favorable conditions and prerequisites for the reunification of the homeland run into difficulties posed by the gross provocations and obstacles on the part of U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique of South Korea.

He extended thanks to the BCP, to the government and the people of Bulgaria for the unflinching support and solidarity for the just demand of the Korean people for a U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea and for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2000 GMT on 11 December adds that "The dinner was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev; ministers; public figures; and the officials accompanying the guest."]

Meets Filipov

AU121124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] This morning Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Administrative Council, and DPRK minister of foreign affairs, visited Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Talks on the prospects in bilateral economic cooperation were held. Comrade Petur Mladenov also attended the talks.

Talks With Mladenov Continue

AU121918 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria Mr Petur Mladenov and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mr Kim Yong-nam were resumed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of absolute unanimity here today.

The two ministers ended discussing bilateral relations which were assessed again as developing excellently. Then they attached special importance to the problems of today's international situation. The analysis made revealed the absolute identity of views regarding the reasons for the state of international relations which is perilous for peace.

The course of imperialism towards changing the military and strategic parity in its favour was defined as futureless. The parties to the talks expressed backing to the adequate response measures taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Kim Yong-nam emphasized that the major task of our time is halting the escalation of the arms race. They underlined the need for starting to lessen the military confrontation, for returning international relations back to detente and equal mutually advantageous cooperation. The two ministers are of the view that crucial for getting out of the present state can be the negotiations in the disarmament sphere which, however, should be held on the basis of equality and equal security. The forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva were discussed in this aspect as well.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Kim Yong-nam emphasized the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in the struggle to do away with the military threat, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, for healing the political and economic relations. Many hotbeds of tension were discussed, too, including those on the Asian Continent. The Bulgarian foreign minister underlined the active role of the D.P.R.K. in the Nonaligned Movement. He appreciated her constructive initiatives, aimed to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula and providing for the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice, of a non-assault declaration between the North and the South and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapon-free zone.

Received by Zhivkov

AU121401 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, received today Mr Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the D.P.R.K., who is on an official visit here. They discussed bilateral relations and put high the fulfillment of the agreements reached at the meeting betwen Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song in Sofia in June this year.

Reviewing the international situation, the two officials stressed the two countries' consensus of opinion on the matters discussed. An emphasis was laid on the need of unity in the struggle for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

TRAYKOV LETTER IX ON ANTI-BULGARIAN 'CONSPIRACY'

AU120828 Sofia BTA in English 0709 GMT 12 Dec 84

["Judicial Mystification in the Spirit of the Anticommunist Doctrine" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- Dr Ilario Martella's investigative decision and the ensuing indictment are a judicial mystification, writes the Bulgarian journalist Mr Boyan Traykov in his ninth letter to Rome's investigating magistrate.

The last in a series of letters is carried in today's issue of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper. In it Mr Boyan Traykov expresses his firm conviction that the investigation in Rome "has not had for an object to seek and establish the truth about the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, but rather to cover up by the magisterial gown a conspiracy against Bulgaria, to veil it with this symbol of legal justice and to abuse the respect for Themis in order to convince all Catholics, the entire international community that the crime in St Peter's Square can be traced back to a 'Bulgarian connection'".

Mr Boyan Traykov points out that unlike his colleague, prosecutor Albano, who has demonstrated his strong anticommunist sentiments in a legal document, investigating magistrate Martella has shown greater prudence. He has tried to observe the legal norms of the judicial document and he has known better than to bring upon himself reproaches for political bias.

"And yet, you don't keep your political convictions to yourself, but rather put them to a very active use in your indictment by overtly denigrating socialist Bulgaria in the eyes of the international community, Dr Martella", writes the Bulgarian journalist. He emphasizes that more often than not, the investigating magistrate resorts to Agca's slanders without any procedural need, he quotes or paraphrases, and his indictment deliberately hammers home the idea that certain institutions and the government of socialist Bulgaria are sponsors of international terrorism. Mr Traykov quotes examples from Martella's indictment which tendentiously back the well-known doctrine that terrorism in the West is inspired, organized, and supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Bulgarian journalist notes that over the whole two years' period of the investigation, despite the compulsory secrecy of the investigation, Martella has tolerated constant and systematic leakages of information on all lies told by Agca. Thus, the investigating magistrate has helped to keep up an unceasing, unprecedented and exceedingly fierce political campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, against the Soviet Union, and against the social system of socialism as a whole. Martella's indictment contains nothing yet undisclosed except the complicity of the Turk Oral Celik, which has not been conclusively proven. The indictment has been compiled with obvious prejudice and bias, declares Mr Boyan Traykov. To support this assertion, he indicates a number of characteristic features of the accusatory document, compiled by Dr Martella:

-- his tendentious selection of facts and statements,
-- his discriminatory attitude to the witnesses' statements depending on whether they testify for or against the accused,
-- his sometimes crafty and sometimes unreserved, but always contemptuous rejection and overriding of each investigative element which happens to be in discord with the case for the prosecution,
-- his granting plausibility to some completely unnatural and illogical, obviously invented situations,
-- his apparent reluctance to go beyond the limits of the "Bulgarian trail", despite the opportunities which open up, to seek and find the truth about the attack elsewhere,
-- his categorical and blind rejection of any other truth but that of Agca, which has become Martella's truth, too,
-- his treatment of correspondences between certain personal habits and peculariities of the accused, on the one hand, and the slanders of the accuser, on the other, as circumstantial evidence without bothering to prove whether the information was obtained at first hand, and his lending these correspondences the appearance of evidence,
-- his negative view and hostility in respect to Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev as well as to the state and the ideology they represent.

Mr Boyan Traykov emphasises that Martella's indictment has been compiled with obvious prejudice and bias and contains insurmountable contradictions. It lacks the probative values required under Italian law.

In conclusion of his last letter to Dr Martella, the Bulgarian journalist Boyan Traykov writes, "The ideological attack on socialist Bulgaria is a virtual act of war on the most fundamental values of civilization, which more than ever is struggling today for its own survival and self-preservation, profaned and humiliated by a political provocation against the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Italian peoples, against understanding, cooperation, and peace among all peoples, which does have a precedent in history with the Reichstag fire and the Leipzig trial."

MSZMP'S SZUROS ADDRESS TO PRAGUE CONFERENCE

AU121340 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG In Hungarian 6 Dec 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Our Most Important Task Is To Preserve Peace; Speech by Matyas Szuros at Peace and Socialism Conference" -- first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, head of the MSZMP delegation, made a speech on 5 December at the Prague conference of the communist and workers parties participating in the work of the international theoretical periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA. Below, we publish excerpts from his speech.

During the 3 years that have passed since our last conference, the communist and workers movement continued its struggle under more complex circumstances than previously. In analyzing international conditions, our party proceeds from the conclusion that, although it is primarily tension that has left its mark in recent years, no action of any kind could completely eradicate the results of the detente that had previously developed.

In addition to phenomena of confrontation, there exist at the same time elements of detente and cooperation which are also making their effect felt today. Confrontation has come to the fore because of the combined effect of several factors. The main factor is that extremist imperialist circles intend to halt and, indeed, drive back the historical process of socialist advancement and social progress, as well as the increase in socialism's influence.

The greatest danger to world peace is the imperialist belief, and actions in accordance with that belief, that it is possible to assert the interests of the capitalist world by obtaining military superiority and upsetting the strategic balance of power that has historically developed. Because of the efforts of the United States to obtain superior strength, and because of its lack of a genuine readiness to come to terms, the USSR-U.S. talks conducted at two forums in Geneva came to an end, and the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe has begun.

The economic crisis of the capitalist world has also increased tension. The increasing problems of the international financial system and increasing discriminatory and protectionist measures have made it more difficult to achieve the stabilizing effect of economic cooperation. There has been no progress in resolving local areas of crisis, and even new conflicts have developed. The tension of East-West relations, imperialism's armed or other interventions, and imperialism's support for extremist reactionary regimes hinder a peaceful settlement and create the threat of conflicts expanding.

Against Confrontation

The socialist countries' communist and workers parties regard the avoidance of a world war and the preservation of peace as their most important task. Thus, the socialist countries' flexible conduct, initiatives, and policy of peace are of tremendous significance in reducing the danger of confrontation and maintaining a dialogue. The period that has passed since our last conference has been characterized by such important initiatives as the Soviet Union's unilateral promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the proposal that the Warsaw Pact and NATO conclude an agreement, with the force of international law behind it, under which both organizations mutually disavow the use of military force; initiation of discussion on the possibility of talks on preventing space armament; the reduction of military budgets; and the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones.

The list of initiatives could be continued for a long time. The socialist countries cannot permit the military equilibrium to be upset; their goal is the limitation and reduction of military confrontation and armaments, and ensuring prerequisites for mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Soberly and realistically thinking political elements of the capitalist world also favor an alleviation of international tension. It has been repeatedly proven that, by virtue of its geographical position and economic interests, Western Europe is fundamentally interested in the preservation of stable international relations, detente, and East-West cooperation. There is no doubt that the governments of the countries that have accepted the new U.S. missiles are also responsible for the increase in tension. Despite this, it can be said that certain Western European countries have been able to exercise some moderating effect on the policy of confrontation. A great role was played in this by massive protests that have arisen in developed capitalist countries against the danger of war. These protests are part of the large-scale upswing in the peace movement.

We regard the fact that the institutions and agreements of East-West cooperation that had developed in the period of detente have been successfully preserved even in the more tense period as a very important result. The Madrid conference concluded its work successfully even in an international situation that was more complex than the previous one, which shows that it is possible to come to terms if there is a joint political will to do so. The conference devoted to confidence-building and security and disarmament issues in Europe, planned for in Madrid, had already begun its work in Stockholm at the beginning of the year. Nor have bilateral relations between the socialist countries and West Europe suffered an irreparable fracture. Considering all this, we are of the opinion that one can rightly say: Despite the increase of tensions, there are prospects for a continuation of detente.

A Coordinated Foreign Policy

In this period as well, the Hungarian party and Government strove in their international activity to maintain, in harmony with the common objectives of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy and in accordance with our national interests, dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with the capitalist countries and all forces interested in preserving peace and detente. Our foreign policy strove, with the opportunities and means available to it, to prevent further deterioration in the international atmosphere and to promote efforts aimed at improving relations.

The international communist and workers movement is the determining political force of our era, a force whose influence, organizational strength, and mass base are strengthening. The fact that the communist parties can shape their policy on the basis of their scientific world outlook, Marxism-Leninism, in harmony with the changed circumstances and that their organization enables them to take effective action remains the basis for the success of our movement.

The parties are today shaping their policy independently, on the basis of common regular features, and in harmony with their countries' traditions, endowments, and requirements. We regard it as natural that under different conditions different answers come about, even in analyzing problems of such great significane as the specific image of a future socialist society, or paths leading to socialism. It also happens that -- arising from the specific interests of their countries, or one region or another -- parties judge certain international issues differently. However, they must never lose sight of the fact that our era constitutes a transition from capitalism to socialism.

In our opinion, in addition to our common ideal and most important common objectives, the parties' common general endeavors constitute the basis for the unity of the movement. We consider the prevention of a world war, the preservation of peace, social progress, the struggle for national independence and socialist objectives, and the struggle against imperialism to be among these important common endeavors. Joining forces, which multiplies our parties' strength, is an indispensable international prerequisite for the struggle. That is why we regard regular bilateral and multilateral meetings, familiarization with each other's experiences, and the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity for the accomplishment of our common objectives to be indispensable.

The Concomitants of Development

The MSZMP attributes great importance to the individual parties discussing their differing views in a flexible and principled manner and under party-minded conditions in such a way that it fosters unity and creatively enriches our scientific world outlook, Marxism-Leninism. We believe that views that differ from the generally accepted fundamental principles, disparage the results of other parties, or call others to account for one's own position cause unnecessary tensions between the parties and weaken our unified action with regard to the fundamental issues of our era. Our party acknowledges the legitimacy of creative path-seeking and, while keeping the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity and the cause of the unity of the movement in mind, participates in the debates.

In our opinion, since the last similar conference of the periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA in November 1981 the journal's activity has fundamentally fulfilled our expectations, has contributed, through its own specific means, to spreading Marxism-Leninism internationally, has helped acquaint people with the experiences of the communist parties, has promoted the analysis of new questions that have arisen, and has promoted our active participation in the international ideological struggle.

CPCZ CC RESOLUTION ON 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN REPORTED

AU111226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Text] At its session on 4-5 December 1984, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed and approved the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the State Plan for the CSSR's Economic and Social Development for 1985, delivered by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR deputy premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

I.

The development of the national economy in 1984 is running in accordance with the 16th CPCZ Congress line. Despite complex external and demanding internal conditions, the positive trends in development of the Czechoslovak economy last year continued to strengthen. The results being achieved this year affirm the correctness of the conclusions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on increasing the progressiveness of the tasks of the state plan for the development of the national economy and for determining target tasks in relation to qualitative indexes. They create realistic prerequisites for achieving a higher-than-planned growth in national income, for accelerating the dynamism in creating material resources, and for exceeding them in industry, construction, and, in particular, in agriculture. The quality and proportion of products with high technical-economic standards is gradually increasing.

The task of reducing material costs is being fulfilled, the productivity of work from adjusted value added is increasing. The exchange of goods with the socialist countries is expanding in accordance with the effort to achieve a higher degree of international socialist economic integration. The external equilibrium of the economy is strengthening, and indebtedness in freely convertible currencies continues to be reduced. The stability of the domestic market is being strengthened, personal and social consumption is rising, and we are successfully maintaining and improving the people's living standards while strengthening their social security.

The CPCZ Central Committee values the selflessness of the working people and the efforts expended by the party, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations in the course of the fulfillment of this year's plan. It highly values the active attitude and initiative of work collectives and individuals to concluding and fulfilling socialist pledges adopted to honor the 40th anniversary of the national liberation of the Czechoslovak people and of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Despite the undoubted positive results in the development of the economy, shortcomings persist, which shows the necessity of more consistently implementing the resolutions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee on individual spheres of the national economy. Some progressive structural changes and measures aimed at accelerating scientific-technical development are only being realized slowly. Despite gradual improvement in the technical standards and quality of products, the rate of growth and innovation is still insufficient. The profitability of exports is not improving as it should. We are not quite successful in fulfilling the intentions of the plan aimed at reducing fuel and energy consumption, above all because we are exceeding the planned consumption of electric energy and heat. Despite a partial improvement, there are still shortcomings in handling inventories and the set task of reducing them is not being fully ensured. Fixed production assets are still not being used adequately and there is still a disproportionate number of projects under construction with long deadlines in capital construction. Considerable losses in agricultural production continue. Some economic production units and a number of enterprises, plants, and cooperatives are not fulfilling the tasks of the plan comprehensively and smoothly. Cases of undervaluing its anticipated fulfillment also occur. National interests are not always respected in the preparation of the plan, a matter that also shows up in efforts to acquire greater material, wage, and investment resources.

II.

Proceeding from a critical assessment of this year's results, in the view of the CPCZ Central Committee, the most important thing in the current period is to concentrate all the attention of the party and society on fulfillment of this year's tasks and on clarifying, elaborating, and consistently realizing the state plan for development of the national economy in 1985, a year which will decide the fulfillment of the party's economic and social program adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The principal taks is to ensure the further growth of national income through increased productivity and by consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the speedy utilization of science and technology in practice. We must deepen the intensification and efficiency of social production and ensure its harmony with demand; mobilize the working people to exploit all untapped domestic potential; manage financial and material resources economically in all spheres of the national economy; emphasize improving the quality and growth of the share of progressive technologies and products; comprehensively strengthen discipline and consistently assert the conclusions of the Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violation of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline.

At all places of work we must more decisively reduce demands for energy, achieve the greatest possible savings in the consumption of fuels, energy, motor fuels, metals, and raw materials, and better valorize secondary raw materials. Moreover, we must intensify and extend the activity of the commissions for comprehensive socialist rationalization to all these spheres and make use of the experience gained in the national survey on the handling of fuels, energy, motor fuels, and metals. We must responsibly ensure that two nuclear power plant blocks are put into operation.

One must consistently realize the tasks of technical development by fulfilling the state special-purpose programs in engineering, in the electrotechnical industry, and in sophisticated chemistry to realize desirable structural changes. One must more decisively implement the conclusions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and work out and realize in economic organizations the program for intensification of production and marketing.

In agricultural and foodstuff production one must concentrate on fulfilling the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the 10th Congress of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives in order to further strengthen self-sufficiency. This requires strengthening and further deepening the positive results achieved in the intensification of plant and animal production. One must make use of the favorable situation in the created resources of concentrated feed to build up reserves. One must more purposefully direct the development of animal production and to this end ensure the necessary regulation of the numbers of farm animals. One must make further progress in rationalizing the consumption of concentrated feed per production unit and in reducing losses inproduction and its utilization. In the food industry one must concentrate on a better valorization of agricultural raw materials in accordance with the needs of the market.

One of the most important requirements of the plan is the solution of external economic problems and ensuring the planned tasks in foreign trade, especially in relation to its profitability. In this sphere one must regard the plan as outlining minimum requirements and not permit a slackened pace. Vis-a-vis the USSR and the other socialist countries, one must completely fulfill the obligations arising from long-term agreements, from the CEMA economic summit, and from this year's 39th CEMA session. Vis-a-vis the nonsocialist countries one must ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan by a more prompt supply of goods and more perfect service. This requires more energetic elimination of shortcomings in production enterprises and in foreign trade organizations.

In capital construction one must ensure the preparation of the project and of the investors on time and with good quality. Construction work and technological deliveries for projects under construction must be carried out in such a way as to be completed comprehensively, with deadlines, and withing projected parameters. One must concentrate on modernization and reconstruction in the processing industry. For this it is necessary to coordinate the activity of investors and suppliers in projects, and more decisively implement the conclusions of the Standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Situation in the Construction Sector. One must strengthen construction capacities, improve the organization of work on work sites, and improve the quality of work and deliveries. One must pay exceptional attention to projects vital to the structure of the economy. In this regard particular attention must be paid to scientific-technical development, state special-purpose programs, improved satisfaction of domestic and export needs, and the resolution of the most important ecological problems.

The CPCZ Central Committee attaches great political importance to improving the domestic market. Taking into account the population's high material consumption, one must further improve its structure and expand range, especially of industrial products.

One must more markedly deepen the cooperation between production and the domestic market in order to more rapidly achieve desirable innovation in the offered products and increase deliveries of goods in demand and products of exceptional quality. In accordance with the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, one must more actively approach the expansion and improvement of the services for which the population pays. One must more purposefully develop the work of the national committees and of the organizations of the National Front, and make use of the productive activity of local citizens to further improve villages, the environment, the work milieu, and environmental protection.

The CPCZ Central Committee demands that the quality indexes of the plan be systematically ensured. In all enterprises and plants one must discuss tasks with people, including all the way to work collectives, which determine the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the tasks in the first place. Each employee must be acquainted with tasks and demands for effectiveness and quality in order to directly influence them through his work. That is also the foundation for applying the merit principle in remuneration on all work sites, to which realization of the measures aimed at increasing the economic effectiveness of the wage systems is to greatly contribute. Ensuring them must be connected with consequent political preparation and one must support those economic managers who assert the long-term social needs.

From the ranking personnel one must demand better managerial, organizational, and educational work, resolute elimination of shortcomings and their causes, and the carrying out of systematic controls. One must pay increased attention to enterprises and plants that are not fulfilling the tasks of the plan, as well as to those which are satisfied with average results. Responsible fulfillment of planned tasks must be considered an important yardstick of the effectiveness and managerial ability of all ranking personnel.

III.

The CPCZ Central Committee obligates all party agencies and organizations, communists in governments, central agencies, national committees, social organizations, economic production units, enterprises, plants, and cooperatives to orient the managerial, organizational, political-educational, and cadre work toward fulfilling and exceeding the planned tasks in 1985 in desired firections.

This requires -- in harmony with the exacting nature of the current and future tasks -- that we further deepen the party influence on all work sites, increasing its vanguard role and combativeness, and increasing the role of communists as models when asserting the party policy. One must comprehensively develop political work, create a demanding political climate at all work sites, and mobilize work collectives to fulfill the plan. An active approach, conscientiousness at work, and the achieved results are to be the key yardsticks for assessing people. One must increase the effectiveness of party control and orient it toward a consistent fulfillment of party resolutions and toward further strengthening party, state, technological, and work discipline.

In accordance with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, one must make comprehensive use of the period of preparations and deliberations of the membership meetings of the party primary organizations at the beginning of 1985 for a determined drive to fulfill the plan. One must pay exceptional attention to the specific nature of the conclusions adopted to ensure the plan at all work sites. One must responsibly prepare public membership meetings of the party to clarify the main tasks and to win the working people over to supporting and fulfilling them.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army, in harmony with the Declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government, will continue to act as an incentive for further development of the initiative of the working people, aimed at realizing the demanding tasks of the state plan for development of the national economy in the coming year. This will be an important contribution to increasing the country's economic potential, to ensuring the people's social security, and to promoting the struggle for peace and progress. It also will be an important component of the preparations of the 17th party congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

-- the report of the CPCZ Central Committee on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1985, delivered by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR deputy premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission;
-- the report on the activity of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions since the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in October 1984.

The CPCZ Central Committee acknowledges:

-- the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the membership meetings of the CPCZ primary organizations at the beginning of 1985;
-- the political-organizational ensurance of the conclusions of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session.

12TH CPCZ CC PLENUM SPEECHES SUMMARIZED

AU120814 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 December carries on page 3 reports on speeches delivered in the discussion at the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session, which was held 4-5 December in Prague. In its handling of the speech by Mikulas Benok CPCZ Central Committee secretary (1,350 words), the paper quotes passages of Beno's speech on the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socioeconomic development and on the upsurge of working and political activity in the country. He "appraises positively the growth of the party," which is said to have 1.633 million members, and "the fact that the complementing of party ranks in terms of the social, age, and qualification structure is progressing favorably. Deplorably," he adds, "we cannot appraise all districts in this manner. This also applies, so far, to a considerable number of party organizations, which are not devoting lasting and comprehensive attention to the training and upbringing of future Communists and which do not always proceed from the need to strengthen the party's influence in decisive or lagging working places and, above all, in the key professions. The enhancement of party influence in implementing the strategic line of the congress in practice is creating increasingly urgent issues regarding perfection of the methods and style of work along the entire axis of the party structure and throughout the political system."

Beno underscores the need for "particular stress on lasting attention to selecting and developing the chairmen of basic organizations, who not only represent the almost 50,000-strong highly engaged basic aktiv of the party, but also an important base of cadre reserves." In speaking of the work of basic party organizations, Beno stresses everyday political work with the people and the need "to be more resolute in overcoming certain barriers such as formalism, superficiality, generalization, and departmentalism." He urges the use of Leninist principles in everyday party work, as well as comradely criticism and demanding analysis; and he warms against self-complacency, stagnation, and the neglect of existing possibilities. He also deals with the deepening of the party's leading role; with the role of party meetings; and with the political approach to the 1985 state plan.

Beno then speaks of "certain antisocial phenomena which have not yet been overcome, such as, for instance, various speculations, the pushing through of lower tasks, the concealment of reserves, and so forth," and points out that the party bodies and organizations must not tolerate them. After dealing with the political-organizational, educational, and economic activity of the party and with the need to consolidate state planning and work discipline and the moral and political responsibility to adhere to the norms of party and social life, Beno concludes by elaborating on the work of basic organizations and members' meetings. He notes that "not all party organizations are fulfilling their tasks at the desirable level. We know that there are considerable differences in communists' involvement in implementation of the party's policy in work and political activity, as set down by the statutes."

Frantisek Stafa, Prague mayor and Central Committee member, is quoted (1,100 words) on the construction work in Prague. He deplores the fact that the obsolescence of the housing fund places Prague in last place among the 15 largest cities in the country, and notes progress in construction of the Prague metro; the limiting of bus transport due to this; plans for expanding the road network; and the "alarmingly slow pace of reconstruction and modernization of Prague industry," particularly engineering. Stafa then notes the lack of beds in the hospital sector, which is to be dealt with "in the next few days by the federal government."

Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak Regional Party Committee and CPCZ Central Committee member, is cited (1,200 words) on the good results produced by the regions' industrial enterprises and the "substantially improved situation in the region's agriculture" after "several years of justified criticism." He notes in particular the production of 745,000 tons of grain for the first time in the region's history. But he also speaks of "nine enterprises that are underfulfilling the plan of adjusted added labor value to the tune of Kcs63 million; seven enterprises underfulfilling the gross product to the tune of Kcs45 million; and nine enterprises underfulfilling goods production to the tune of Kcs76 million." Pirc deplores the fact that "many responsible leading workers and functionaries of party organizations" find it "impossible to abandon old management methods and old approaches to plan compilation and are unwilling to undertake the risk of making decisions. We sharply criticize this state of affairs," Pirc states, "and in places where the comrades do not want to fully back the demanding party line, we make cadre changes."

After noting the use of science and technology in practice by many enterprises in the region, Pirc states that "the overall volume of production for technically progressive commodities has increased more than 75 percent, compared with 1983. However, he says, this is still unsatisfactory because these commodities still only account for less than 4 percent of the entire value of goods produced. Pirc then deals with capital construction, stating that many "projects of a production, but also a nonproduction nature are not fulfilling the plan. Both last year and this year, directors of the Metallurgical Construction Works in Kosice, of the Chemkostav Enterprise in Humenne, and of the Civil Construction Works in Presov have been released from their function by the Presidium" of the party's regional committee. "It is becoming evident," Pirc adds, "that our decision was correct." Pirc then deals with the promotion of automation and robotization in the region and with improvements in the East Slovak Lowland. He concludes by speaking of the tasks in agriculture, where, he says, the region has a debt of 50,000 tons of grain and about 20,000 tons of potatoes for the last 4 years.

Miloslav Bednar, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and locomotive engine driver from the Ceska Trebova depot, is quoted (1,100 words) on improvements in the railroad sector.

Bednar also notes the large number of accidents resulting in high material damages and the need to find further ways to save fuel and power and make better use of vehicles and technology. He says that, "according to the prospects for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the number of electric locomotives demanded will not be delivered. But deliveries of crude oil will also not be raised". This will require greater care for electric locomotives. He also deplores the "mere" 39.1-percent fulfillment of deliveries of spare parts for these locomotives, which "does not correspond to the mutual departmental agreement and adversely influences the plan fulfillment of railroad repair shops. He presents a long list of parts which are lacking, states that 500-600 passenger railroad cars are standing idle in repair shops, and points out that the production of 163,000 new bumpers is not ensured so that in addition to the current difficulties in export shipments, there will be a shortage of cars for transporting export goods abroad in 1990. He concludes by warning against concentrating demands on railroad transport into the last 3 months of the year.

STROUGAL, EGYPTIANS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD121356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Today in Prague's Hrzan Palace, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Mustafa Kamil al-Sa'id Ibrahim, minister for the economy and foreign trade of the Egyptian Arab Republic, and Hasan 'Abd al-Fattah Sidqi, Egyptian minister of housing and utilities, who are currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

The federal premier recalled the traditional relations between Czechoslovakia and Egypt in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and stressed his interest in further strengthening these relations in every way. This will be promoted in the future, both sides stressed, especially by fruitful economic cooperation on a long-term basis, including the exchange of traditional goods, production cooperation and specialization, and cooperation on third markets. Both sides made specific proposals for achieving these objectives.

CPCZ SENDS GREETINGS TO JAMAICAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD122057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Jamaica, which started in Kingston today. It says that the Workers' Party of Jamaica is distinguished by its consistent struggle for defense of the vital interests of the people, for a true national liberation, and for peace and social progress. The telegram expresses confidence that the third party congress will contribute to its strengthening, as the vanguard of the working class of Jamaica and all working people, and will further develop close cooperation with other democratic and progressive forces in Jamaica.

GERSTNER VIEWS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

DW120935 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Dr Karl Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Dear listeners, last week was extremely eventful. We are finishing up the year 1984, we are planning for the coming year, and, of course, we have the exciting time of Christmas shopping.

The outlines for 1985 are clearly and concretely discernible following the ninth plenum and with the 1985 economic plan in hand. Preparations have begun for the 11th party congress, at which further shaping of the evolved socialist society in the GDR will be defined. Dear listeners, we are expressly called upon to cooperate in shaping our future and even now, only a few days after the convocation of the party congress was announced, we can see that reports are coming from all quarters about how the next stretch of the road is being visualized. A large number of collectives has already formulated their proposals for the competition devoted to the 11th party congress.

The opportunity to be able to participate personally in shaping our future inspires our imaginations and ideas about how the main task, further improvement of our life, and the struggle for peace are to be continued. This has been the prevailing mood in the GDR in recent weeks. Those who underestimate the intensity of this collective thinking and the reality of our public discussions do not know the GDR.

In the past week SED bezirk executive boards have evaluated the ninth plenum and bezirk assemblies have discussed and approved their 1985 plans. A host of interesting projects for next year are being prepared throughout our country:

At the Stralsund Volkswerft in Rostock Bezirk, a top product of our shipbuilding industry, the fish-processing trawler 488, is being built, which is 50 percent more efficient than its predecessors. The shipyards start preparations for constructive technological and computer-based production of seagoing vessels which will greatly increase labor productivity. At the Dresden center for microelectronic research and technology, many scientists are now working in the uninterrupted work week cycle to be able to achieve the maximum use of computer technology and to contribute to the rapid development of microelectronics. At least 1,000 new robots are to be utilized in the enterprises of Erfurt Bezirk. In Berlin, housing construction is progressing well, and next year the number of units is to be increased to 32,700 from about 22,000 in 1984. We are aware that this quite great increase also requires the use of the construction capacity of other bezirke.

Great attention is being paid to local living conditions and services. In Berlin city districts, fixed business hours of trade and service establishments are to be introduced for better service to the customers. Restaurant closing days are to be reduced. The capacity of motor vehicle repair shops will be increased in view of the rapidly growing number of cars.

Dear listeners, the State Council held consultations with representatives of Bad Salzungen Kreis and of the town of Lauchhammer on issues related to rationalization in their respective areas, which holds many possibilities for intensifying our economy. On Friday a meeting of the National Front National Council was held. With ideas and deeds, the various mass organizations intend to make preparations, for the 11th party congress.

Suggestions are being made by all quarters. Thus, for instance, the association of allotment gardeners has committed itself to establish 17,000 new allotments throughout the republic in the time before the 11th party congress. The policy of economic growth, as part of the main task, is supported by all the people. For this reason we are entering the new year with optimism.

The starting position for 1985 is quite good. This is shown by the balance achieved by the national economy by the end of November. This balance was published the day before yesterday. The increase in the produced national income was 5.4 percent, further increased in November, and is above the original, 1984 plan target. There are high increases in industrial production rates, above all in the field of electrical engineering and electronics which involves the great development of microelectronics. There also was an above-average increase in consumer goods production. The consumer goods produced by combines had a value of M1.3 billion above the plan. This is noticeable now during the Christmas shopping season.

Agriculture continued its great successes of the year in November. The increased rate in the delivery of slaughter cattle is striking. By the end of November it was 8.3 percent over the preceding year. This also becomes evident through the fact that our citizens' well-set tables are self-evident for our socialist reality.

Dear listeners, great achievements will be made in socialist housing construction next year. We have planned 203,125 apartments. The (Kempin) Brigade from the Neubrandenburg housing construction combine, which is building apartments north of Berlin-Kaulsdorf in the framework of the FDJ's "initiative Berlin," called on GDR construction workers last week to start a competition. I quote from this competition: It becomes increasingly visible today as to how significant the progress of construction works in our country is for the successful shaping of the envolved socialist society. Our best reward is when the tenants are pleased with our apartments. We can take great pleasure, dear listeners, in these thoughts expressed by young construction workers. This is their motivation for the competition commitments.

The (Kempin) Brigade has set itself absolutely concrete goals for 1985. They want to reduce labor for the setting up of an apartment to 45.8 hours, a decrease of 3.2 hours. This shows, dear listeners, the rapid speed achieved in our construction work today. The competition appeal of the (Kempin) Brigade calls for high performances through the productive use of legal working time. They avow themselves to the maxim that working time is performance time. The brigade is working at a big construction site for new apartments. However, the work site will change for a large number of construction workers. We know that the weight of construction performance next year and in the coming years will shift to a large degree to interurban construction, parts of which will consist of new buildings and closing gaps, but to a large extent also in modernization and remodelling. In 1985 modernization will increase considerably in all parts of the republic with 8,900 apartments to be modernized in Berlin.

Normally this type of job takes several weeks. This is and was so up to now. Tenants either continue to live in the apartments, that is, modernization is done under inhabited conditions, or they temporarily move into another apartment and later, after modernization is finished, back into their refurbished apartment. Neither method is very agreeable for the tenants. If they remain in the apartments, they practically have to live at a construction site; if they move into another apartment they have to undergo the trouble of moving twice, and the interim apartment is out of the housing pool for this period. Another practice is to offer tenants a new apartment in which they can stay permanently. It is precisely this opportunity which should be utilized increasingly in the future in conformity with local conditions.

At any rate, there is an urgent interest in accelerating the modernization work. This is why a large number of construction plants want to introduce the two-shift system in modernization work, which would reduce, and in many cases even halve, the duration of works. What is planned in Berlin for the coming year is to considerably increase the share of modernization work under the conditions of inhabitation. However, this requires that construction times be shortened considerably. What is also needed is to have a friendly and understanding relationship between construction workers and the inhabitants, a shared comradeship. This [words indistinct] much responsibility.

To be sure, modernization is not an easy task for all those concerned, but we do not want to overlook the fact, dear listeners, that all these efforts are made so as to allow the tenants to live more comfortable with interior toilets and bathrooms.

The idea of the second shift has also taken hold in other sectors of the construction industry. The "leakproof roof" action is a very important part of the remodelling program with the existing building material. Last week, the (Weil) roofer brigade in Berlin decided in its competition program for the 11th party congress to introduce two-shift roofing work as of 1 March 1985. During the winter season they want to make the organizational preparations for starting the second shift on the roofs as soon as the weather conditions in the spring permit. They want to achieve a rate of 2,000 square meters of roof per brigade member next year. Also in Leipzig and elsewhere the second shift of roofers for the next year is under preparation.

All these initiatives are aimed at implementing our great program of housing construction, which constitutes for all of us the most important progress in the people's quality of living.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BELGIUM

LD121158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Belgium, Oskar Fischer and Leo Tindemans, ended their official talks on Wednesday morning in Berlin. They assessed the development of bilateral relations, particularly in recent years, as good and capable of further expansion, and spoke in support of the continuation and intensification of the political dialogue and the further development of economic relations.

Afterwards GDR Deputy Premier Hans-Joachim Heusinger, minister of justice, and Leo Tindemans signed an agreement on judicial assistance in criminal matters and maintenance questions. Fischer and Tindemans signed an agreement on cooperation in the veterinary field, an agreement on the reciprocal recognition of national driving licenses, as well as a protocol on the exchange of the ratification documents on the agreement about judicial assistance in civil matters.

Leo Tindemans left for home today. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer.

BRIEFS

BROWN COAL EXTRACTION -- This year's above-plan extraction of crude brown coal in our republic amounts to 11.6 million tons. The miners plan to increase this above plan lead to 12 million tons by the end of the year. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 11 Dec 84 DW]

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD121120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Finnish prime minister has left Budapest. In the course of his official visit Kalevi Sorsa held talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, Pal Losonczi, head of state, and his host Gyorgy Lazar, head of government. They reviewed the international situation and agreed that small countries such as Hungary and Finland can contribute to bringing about a favorable change in the international atmosphere by their activities and initiatives. They supported further strengthening bilateral relations, which are already developing well.

LEADERS, GDR'S RAUCHFUSS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD122245 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest 12 Dec (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, received in Budapest today the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, who is in Hungary for consultations of the joint economic committee. The sides agreed to continue to deepen the fruitfully developing relations between the two countries for mutual benefit; this supports the intensive development of the economies of the two countries.

Yesterday Wolfgang Rauchfuss met with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian side of the joint economic committee. They agreed on measures to expand specialization and cooperation in engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, and the chemical industry. They decided to extend the existing specialization and cooperation agreements to the period 1986-1990 and to prepare further agreements for this period. Here they attached great importance to cooperation in microelectronics, robot technology, science and technology, and energy and materials management.

FALUVEGI, PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSS S&T COOPERATION

LD121803 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- State Councillor Song Ping, chairman of the Chinese People's Republic's State Planning Commission, conducted talks in Budapest with Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi. They discussed timely issues of Hungarian-Chinese technical and scientific cooperation and exchanged views on the main directions of economic cooperation in the coming years. They considered ways of Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of the Chinese industry. They concluded that by supplying machinery, equipment and design, and transferring technology Hungary can take part in the modernization and expansion of bus and food industry factories. The two politicians discussed methods and tools applied in the economic management and planning of the two countries.

Song Ping met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa, and Istvan Torok, secretary of state for foreign trade.

Song Ping visited the Szekesfehervar plant of Ikarus, the Gagarin thermal power station and a cooperative farm. Song Ping and his delegation left Budapest Tuesday.

REMOVAL OF MILITIAMEN EXCEEDING AUTHORITY APPROVED

LD121907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Sejm deputies have positively assessed the cadres policy at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] after inspecting two colleges: the Citizens' Militia College in Szczytno and the Academy of Internal Affairs in Warsaw. The Sejm Commission for International Affairs and the Administration of Justice has recognized that the measures taken by the MSW are intended to systematically improve the qualifications of functionaries of the various MSW services and to constantly improve the forms and methods of their work. This is an important guarantee for the proper fulfillment of the tasks that face this ministry. There is approval of the MSW leadership's determined eagerness to remove from Citizens' Militia ranks those people who have exceeded their authority or have not met the service requirements.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS TALK WITH HUNGARY'S ACZEL

LD121928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Our correspondent Jozsef Laszlo reports on the talks in Warsaw with Gyorgy Aczel.

[Laszlo] In Warsaw, Gyorgy Aczel, who was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, held talks on ideological issues. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 12 December 84 adds: "They emphasized the importance of further successfully developing cooperation between fraternal parties and states. The meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Jozef Czyrek."]

The member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee paid a 2-day visit to the Polish capital and held talks with several party and state leaders: Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo; and Henryk Bednarski and Waldemar Swirgon, secretaries of the Central Committee. He also had discussions with Marian Orzechowski, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

This evening Gyorgy Aczel met representatives of Polish scientific and cultural life, as well as journalists. At the official discussions they informed one another of the experiences of ideological work and the tasks of the construction of socialism. The development of the two countries' cultural, educational, and scientific relations, and the development possibilities of these, were reviewed. It was affirmed that on the basis of the complex program worked out for the long-term development of cooperation and in the spirit of traditional friendship, both sides are interested in further deepening relations.

Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw, also attended the discussions.

JARUZELSKI, UN OFFICIAL DISCUSS ECONOMY, SANCTIONS

LD122046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received the executive secretary of the European Economic Commission of the UN, Klaus Dahlgren. The purpose of his visit is to familiarize himself with the state of the Polish economy and its prospects.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the guest about the external circumstances affecting the Polish economy, explaining the political mechanisms and discrimination and particularly the economic restrictions applied by the United States and some other NATO states. This has caused Poland losses running into many billions; it has hit our society, weakened the essence of pan-European cooperation, and jeopardized the credibility of some Western partners in East-West economic relations. Poland, by its own efforts and with the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the friendly cooperation of other socialist states, is regaining a growth trend and striving for the full reconstruction of its due position in international economic relations.

Klaus Sahlgren assured the premier that the European Economic Commission could and should be used to arrive at more favorable conditions of cooperation in Europe between states with different systems of government. Stefan Olszowski took part in the meeting.

Klaus Sahlgren was received by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda. The deputy premier presented Poland's economic situation and growth trends. The state of economic cooperation in Europe was discussed with particularly attention to East-West relations. Those areas of cooperation within the framework of the European Economic Commission which are of particular interest to Poland were pointed out.

Klaus Sahlgren was also received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. Minister Olszowski stressed the great significance which Poland attaches to cooeration with the UN European Economic Commission, which is an important forum for East-West economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The commission's activity is particularly significant at present, during a time of political tensions inspired by some circles in the West. In this context, they discussed the significance of the initiative put forward by Poland at the UN concerning the building of trust in international economic relations.

USSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD111243 Warsaw PAP in English 1102 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Dec 10 -- At the invitation of the Polish Government, a delegation of representatives of Soviet sciences and technology headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, President of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Academician Guriy Marchuk arrived in Warsaw today. The delegation is composed of outstanding scientists and a representative group of economic and state officials of the Soviet Union.

On Monday afternoon Polish-Soviet plenary talks began. They were headed by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Academician Guriy Marchuk.

Z. Szalajda made a proposal that work of both delegations be focused on finding forms and topics of cooperation aimed at maximum use of Poland's and USSR scientific and technological staff, their scientific and technological facilities, elaboration of economic and organizational terms facilitating rapid assimilation and putting into practice of joint feasibility studies, increased technological progress and improved quality of products, diminished economic dependence upon Western countries resulting from imports of machines, equipment and materials.

Vice-Premier Szalajda stressed that implementation of Poland's economic objectives was hindered by many restrictions imposed on this country's cooperation with the West in economy, trade and finances, and caused chiefly by the stance of the U.S. Administration.

But in the very hard years for Poland, it turned out again that the country can count on internationalist help from the USSR, he said.

He added, that conclusions from the past experience prompted the Polish authorities to seek, as a lasting and firm policy, a still larger share in economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Szalajda said the scientific-technical undertakings scheduled for 1986-1990 will be implemented by 118 Polish research centres subordinate to 20 ministries, and corresponding 138 Soviet institutions as well as 54 branch ministries and central offices.

Poland has a vast, and now underused, scientific infrastructure. The authorities are watching with concern a growing technological gap in some of the industries, and hope that the cooperation with the USSR may play a decisive role in overcoming it, he added.

Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk stressed in turn that his delegation came to Poland at a time when Poland is planning to set up a government committee for science and technology.

He expressed the belief that the committee will allow solving more effectively organizational problems of the Polish-Soviet cooperation, specialization of production and joint research work.

As a major issue he singled out the laying out of details of the Long-Range Programme of Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR Until the Year 2000, signed by the Polish and Soviet leader last May.

He said priority fields have been pinpointed at an economic conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The tasks set before the respective teams should lead to finding constructive and most effective ways to raise the effectiveness of the Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology, the vice-premier said. He pointed to a need for improving the mechanisms of cooperation between Soviet and Polish industrial enterprises and organizations.

The USSR, he added, had undertaken to pay all the expenses of Polish scholars, experts and staffers who would take part in direct professional exchanges.

Then the discussion began. Practical aspects of application of scientific and technological progress in the national economy and effects of Polish-Soviet cooperation in this area were dealt with by Polish Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Professor Edward Grzywa. Efficiency on scientific and technological cooperation is secured by direct contacts between 33 metallurgical plants in Poland and the Soviet Union, he said.

Polish Academy of Sciences' (PAN) First Secretary Prof. Zdzislaw Kaczmarek in his speech focused on some aspects of joint long-term research and its significance for the national economy.

Professor Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technology referred to the development of new norms and methods of Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology.

Chief Scientific Secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Georgiy Smirnov described the importance and achievements of cooperation between the Polish and the Soviet Academies of Science.

USSR's Minister of Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry Boris Balmont talked of the range and objects of cooperation between Polish and Soviet research institutions and machine tool industries. Soviet machine tools sold to Poland make up 12 per cent of the USSR's machine tools exports.

USSR's Russian Republic's Minister for Higher and Special Education Ivan Obraztsov, who focused on issues of educating professional staffs, [word indistinct] that Polish experts had been taking education at Soviet institutions since 1946.

Aleksandr Nikonov, president of the USSR's National Academy of Agricultural Sciences described the state and prospects of cooperation in agriculture and food production. He said that at present the cooperation in this field is relatively small, compared to other areas. He also listed Polish research institutions working for agriculture, with which the USSR would be particularly interested to cooperate.

Expanding Cooperation Stressed

LD121457 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec -- Today, in the second day of their visit to Poland paid at the invitation from the Polish Government, the delegation of top Soviet scientists headed by Deputy Prime Minister Academician Guriy Marchuk met with the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences, toured a number of scientific centres and factories and met for talks with top officials of several economic ministries.

The subject for discussions with Polish hosts was the possibilities of broadening Polish-Soviet cooperation in various fields of science and technology.

Speaking on this and other topics during a meeting at the Polish Academy of Sciences, its chairman, [words indistinct] Jan Kostrzewski stated that "cooperation in science with the USSR occupies a very important and privileged position in Poland's foreign cooperation." Noting that because of this country's difficult political and economic situation, scientific ties with the USSR weakened in 1981-1982, Prof Kostrzewski stressed they should be again consolidated and, moreover, expanded onto new fields. "This is of great importance for Poland, especially in the present situation of the country and the present international situation," he said.

Addressing the same meeting, Guriy Marchuk declared that Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology was already returning to its pre-1980 levels, but [words indistinct] were today much bigger than in the past. This was due to the rapid advances of world science and technology as well as to attempts to isolate the socialist countries. "This means that we must try to solve the most important problems jointly and with our own forces," Marchuk stressed.

The two statements were followed by discussion which pointed to considerable possibilities of expanding cooperation between the Polish and Soviet, as well as Ukrainian and Belorussian Academies of Sciences.

Also today, Guriy Marchuk called on the Academy of Social Sciences and several other leading Polish scientific centres in Warsaw, while some members of the Soviet delegation went to Kracow, Poland's second-biggest university centre.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS

Ceausescu Present

AU121059 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] This morning the proceedings of the 11th session of the eighth legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened. The arrival in the hall of the assembly of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party and state leadership was received with applause by the deputies and guests.

The following agenda was adopted unanimously:

1 -- Validation of the election of some deputies to the GNA.

2 -- Draft bill on the uniform national socioeconomic development plan of the SR of Romania for 1985.

3 -- Draft bill on the plan for developing agriculture and the food industry of the SR of Romania for 1985.

4 -- Draft bill on the 1985 state budget of the SR of Romania.

5 -- Draft bill on the standardization of products, constructions, and technologies, technical materials and energy norm-setting, and improvement of the quality and performance of products.

6 -- The program regarding self-management and self-sufficiency to ensure the population's proper supply with agricultural products, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods for the period 1 October 1984 to 30 September 1985.

7 -- Draft bills regarding the approval of decrees, including norms with power of law, issued by the State Council after the ninth GNA session.

Under the first point of the agenda, Comrade Ion Sirbu, chairman of the Credentials Commission, presented the commission report on the election as deputies to the GNA of Comrade Virgil Nesoiu, from electoral district No 3 Brasov-Tractor, Brasov County, and Comrade Arpad Pal, from electoral district No 11 Gherla, Cluj County.

The GNA unanimously validated these elections, and the newly elected deputies then took the oaths of allegiance and loyalty to the SR of Romania.

Given the close relationship between the documents included in the first points of the agenda, the proposal was made to present successively the reports on the draft bills of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan of the SR of Romania for 1985, the draft bill of the plan for developing agriculture and the food industry, and the draft bill on next year's state budget, followed by the coreport of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the report on the GNA permanent commissions.

After this procedure had been unanimously adopted, Comrade Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, reported on the dratt bill on the uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1985.

The speaker stressed that the overall activity of drafting the plan for next year has taken place under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal guidance and that the document reflects his profoundly scientific and creative concept and his decisive contribution to drafting and implementing party and state policy based on the application of the generally valid principles of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in Romania. The draft plan for next year stipulates the achievement of an intensive reproduction by making maximal use of the powerful productive potential created in the years of socialism, especially in the past 20 years. It envisages an accelerated economic growth rate compared with the first years of the 5-year plan, the development and modernization of industry, a sustained increase in agricultural yields, the further expansion of the activity in the other branches of the economy, broadening our country's participation in the international division of labor, and greatly accentuating the qualitative aspect in all areas.

At the end of the report on the draft bill on the uniform national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development in 1985, it was stressed that next year's plan ensures all necessary conditions for the rapid progress of our socialist society and fully confirms the correctness and clearsightedness of resolving, in the spirit of recommendations made by the party-state leadership, the complex problems of our country's socioeconomic development in the current stage.

Comrade Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, then presented the report on the draft bill on developing agriculture and the food industry of the SR of Romania for 1985. The speaker stressed that being drafted under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal guidance and leadership, the draft bill on developing agriculture and the food industry for 1985, part and parcel of the uniform national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development, has been substantiated on the basis of the requirements of our national economy and the possibilities of increasing agricultural yields and foodstuffs in keeping with the guidelines and tasks put forward by the party, and is characterized by accentuating the process of intensive modernization and development, of better utilizing lands and the material-technical base, and of making better use of raw materials in the food industry.

The draft plan observes the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with accentuating the qualitative aspect of the activity in agriculture; continuing the implementation of the new agrarian revolution at a higher level, which mainly aims at making complete use of the large reserves of increasing agricultural yields and foodstuffs; and increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency in all sectors and units, with view to substantially increasing the contribution made by agriculture and food industry to the country's general progress.

Setting increased development rates compared with those achieved in the first years of the current 5-year plan, the 1985 draft plan stipulates increased agricultural and food production, so as to ensure both the fulfillment of the program on self-management and self-supply of the state stocks and the other needs of the national economy.

In conclusion: It was stressed that in order to accomplish the plan for next year, the working people in agriculture and the food industry have to respond enthusiastically to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu' call for commendable fulfilling the plan tasks. Presenting the two documents, the speakers stressed the significance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of RCP secretary general, and expressed complete satisfaction on behalf of all our people with this political event of historic importance for Socialist Romania's destiny, a guarantee for resolutely implementing the programs on the homeland's future development.

The proceedings of the GNA continue. We will supply further details in our later newscasts.

Reports Presented

AU122115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/12/1984 -- The proceedings of the eleventh session of the Eighth Grand National Assembly opened on December 12 in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, read the rationale of the bill of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1985; Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and the food industry, read the rationale of the bill of the plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry in Romania in 1985; Petre Gigea, minister of finance, read the rationale of the bill of Romania's 1985 state budget. A coreport of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania on the three bills was read by Manea Manescu, vice-chairman of the Supreme Council. The joint report of the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, which endorsed the bills in the agenda, was read by Vasile Barbulet, secretary of the GNA Commission for Industry and Economic and Financial Activities.

During the debates numerous deputies took the floor referring to the respective bills.

The proceedings continue.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER ADOPTS DRAFT DOCUMENTS

AU112144 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/12/1984 -- The Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, a permanent body with a deliberative character, convened on Tuesday, December 11, in Bucharest to analyse and debate major draft normative acts aimed at providing for an optimal fulfillment of the tasks for Romania's economic and social development by territorial units in 1985.

The proceedings were attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, Teodor Coman, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, representatives of ministries, central state bodies, mass and public organizations.

The proceedings were opened by Manea Manescu. The following items were included in the agenda:

1. - Draft of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development by territorial units in 1985.

2. - Draft of the agriculture and food industry development plan for 1985.

3. - Draft local budgets for 1985.

4. - Programme of self-management and self-supply to secure a good supply of the population with farmfood produce and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1984-September 30, 1985.

The bills included in the agenda for further analysis and debate were read by Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first deputy-chairman of the State Planning Committee, Matei Georcescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, Gheorghe Picos, deputy minister of finance, Costica Iurea, deputy minister of internal trade.

The participants in the debates analyzed the complex tasks incumbent on people's councils which should contribute more to the implementation of territorial development plans, of local budgets and self-management and self-supply programmes, for the economic growth of each county and locality and a rise in the qualitative standard in all sectors of activity.

Referring to the draft single national plan for the country's socio-economic development by territorial units in 1985, the participants in the debates pointed out that its provisions ensured a harmonious and balanced development of all counties and localities of the country. Emphasizing the fact that high rates of economic growth are stipulated for 1985, by far higher than in the first years of the current five-year period, the speakers showed that better quality, efficiency, profitability and competitivity should be ensured in all sectors of socio-economic activity to achieve this.

The members of the Legislative Chamber debated the draft plan for agriculture and food industry development in 1985 and assessed that it provided for a further growth of the farm-food production to help the realization of the self-management and self-supply programmes, of the state stock and to better meet other needs of the national economy.

The members of the Legislative Chamber analysed the draft local budgets for 1985, and showed that the essential task traced by the party leadership that each county be able to finance itself in two years from now on at the most could be fulfilled by raising their own revenues.

In connection with the draft self-management and self-sufficiency programme, the debates evinced the fact that it showed the RCP and Romanian state's steady concern to meet to a greater extent consumption requirements for a wider range and high-quality farm-food and industrial products specific to each season, in accordance with the level and structure of the population's incomes.

During the debates the speakers made several proposals relating to the documents analysed, which were advanced to the Council of Ministers.

At the end of the proceedings, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils adopted resolutions whereby the draft documents included in the agenda were unanimously endorsed.

ROMANIA-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

AU112126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/12/1984 -- The eleventh session of the Romanian-American Economic Council started in Washington. Participating in the session are representatives of economic ministries, industrial centrals and foreign trade companies of Romania and of Romanian-American joint production and commerce companies. The Romanian delegation is headed by Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, co-chairman of the council, and the American one by Milton Rosenthal, president of the Board of Directors of the Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, co-chairman of the council for the American party. Founded in 1973, the Romanian-American Economic Council holds sessions in plenum annually ever since 1974 in Romania and the United States.

The participants received with special interest the messages addressed to the council's session by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In their addresses made at the opening of the proceedings, the chairmen of the council for the two parties highlighted the very important role of that body in increasing bilateral exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. Highlighted was also the importance of the most-favoured-nation clause for the amplification and consolidation of the economic relations between the two states, the American party's support was reiterated for granting Romania the most-favoured-nation clause for a longer period of time.

During the exchange of views on the economic situation of the two countries, the representative of the Romanian party enlarged upon the achievements of the Romanian economy and its prospects for 1986-1990, in the light of the 13th RCP Congress resolutions. He stressed the opportunities created for stable continuously increasing foreign economic exchanges, stressing in this context the results scored by Romania in lowering her foreign debt.

In turn, the chairman of the council for the U.S. appreciated the results scored by Romania which led to a substantive diminution of the foreign debt thus creating an encouraging climate for the U.S. businessmen who saw the Romanian firms as safe and reliable partners.

Analyzed during the proceedings will also be the modalities of developing Romanian-American trade and cooperation in industry, machine-building, chemistry and agriculture.

MFN Approval Discussed

AU121043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 12/12/1984 -- Representatives of American business circles and Romanian foreign trade companies, industrial centers and economic ministers rallied in the eleventh session of the Romanian-American Economic Council expressed at the end of the proceedings their determination to attain in 1985 a volume of commercial exchanges of at least 1.5 billion dollars, as an intermediate stage toward attaining the two billion dollar mark in the next stage, as agreed upon at summit level.

The council stressed the necessity of increasing the role of cooperation in production in increasing and diversifying the commercial exchanges, the further expansion of the Romanian exports to the U.S. and of the American ones to Romania.

Both parties agreed that the improvement of the treatment for Romania in the issuance of the licences for export of peak technology was essential for the general development of the commerce between the two countries. Stressed was also the usefulness of seeking out new forms of cooperation, on third markets included.

The participants emphasized the necessity of unfolding an international commerce free of any kind of barrier. They approached aspects related to the counter-trade, the protection of partners, commercial facilities, highlighting once more the importance of granting Romania the most-favoured-nation [MFN] clause on long term, which would lend perspective and stability to the bilateral economic relations.

The council greeted the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal expressing the confidence that it would help the development of the international trade and recommended that the American enterprises use this navigable way.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS VISITING YOUTH DELEGATIONS

WA121645 [Editorial Report] The following is a list of meetings with Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, minister for youth affairs, and chairman of the Romanian National Committee for the International Youth Year, by visiting youth delegations reported by Bucharest AGERPRES in English, 5-8 December (time and date appear in parentheses; spelling of names is as received):

-- an Iraqi youth delegation led by Abdul Razak Abaas, leading member of the National Youth and Students Union of Iraq, and Louai Mohammed Yihga, representative of the Ministry of Youth of Iraq (0830 GMT 5 December);

-- a delegation from the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, headed by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the league's Central Committee (1737 GMT 6 December);

-- a delegation of the Communist Youth League of China led by Jia Die, head of the league's Central Committee International Section (1830 GMT 7 December);

-- a youth delegation led by John Madzinga, national secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (0945 GMT 8 December); and

-- Ali Kharouby, assistant secretary general of the Tunisian Union of Youth Organizations (0947 GMT 8 December).

Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1530 GMT on 8 December reports on a friendship meeting between Romanian and Soviet youths held in Bucharest on 8 December, and states that Nicu Ceausescu, and Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, addressed the participants. "Held in a friendly atmosphere, the event helped highlighting once more the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Union of the Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League, between the Romanian youth and the youth of the Soviet Union, that are continuously developing and diversifying in the spirit of the traditional relations existing between the two countries and peoples, of the understandings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko."

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1600 GMT on 8 December reports that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received the delegation of the Leninist Young Communist League from the Soviet Union, and that "during the meeting, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides stressed the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity which are constantly developing between our countries and parties in the spirit and on the basis of the talks and understandings concluded at the highest level." It adds that "the meeting was attended by Comrades Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY) Central Committee, and Vasile Bontas, secretary of the UCY Central Committee. Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present."

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 12 DECEMBER

LD122230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today at which Veselin Djuranovic reported on his official and friendly visit to Kuwait and the talks which he held on that occasion with the amir, Shaykh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the heir apparent and prime minister, and other prominent personalities of the state of Kuwait. The Presidency judged that the visit had served to confirm the traditional friendly relations with Kuwait and the scope for the further expansion and deepening of bilateral relations in all fields and the two sides' sesire and readiness to continue to do so. Particular attention was drawn to the favorable prospects, in keeping with the interests of both sides, for the further promotion of concrete forms of economic cooperation and in particular commodity trade, capital investment work, and financial cooperation.

The talks on topical international themes and in particular on the situation in the Near East and the prospects for the termination of the Iran-Iraq war reflected the readiness of both Yugoslavia and Kuwait to support and to contribute to the Nonaligned Movement's further activities in the search for solutions to open international problems in keeping with full respect for the original principles of nonalignment.

The Presidency also discussed its 1985 work program and passed a decree promoting a number of military commanders to higher ranks. Other matters within the sphere of the Presidency's constitutional competence were also discussed.

PRISTINA LC ON SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

LD122216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Pristina, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The emigration process of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina municipality continues, though to a lesser extent. Thus, in the first 9 months of the year, 812 individuals and 46 families left this municipality and Kosovo. Though this is less than last year, this figure, to which some 200 who left in October and November should be added, causes concern and clearly shows that activity by the LC and other means for halting this process is weak. This was stressed at today's Pristina LC Committee Presidium session, which discussed, within the framework of the preparations for the Kosovo LC Committee Session, this complex and delicate problem.

It was stated in the debate that the greatest influence on Serb and Montenengrin emigration, in addition to lack of employment, is the political climate and atmosphere before and during counterrevolutionary events and the consequences after these events. The unanimous view of the debate participants was that far greater activity and even a more sincere attitude was lacking in trying to halt this process at the grass roots, work collectives, and local communities. As if not everybody has understood the need to live together and the consequences which the implementation of the irredentist slogan about an ethnically pure Kosovo could bring about. It was pointed out that there was still activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists who used perfidious and loathsome methods, inciting even children under age to clash with their contemporaries of other nationalities. The phenomenon has also been observed at sports fields in Pristina where a sectionof the public will boo when Serb or Montenengrin sportsmen are mentioned. The defeatist attitude of individual Serbs and Montenegrins to emigration and even more their purchase of land and houses outside Kosovo also causes concern. With such behavior they, and there are prominent cadres among them, only encourage and speed up this process.

An encouraging fact was presented at the session: In the 9 months, 170 individuals returned. It is interesting, however, that arriving with them are 112 persons who have not lived in Pristina before.

BOOK RECALLED TO CORRECT SERBIAN SECTION ERROR

LD122224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the different reactions in the press to the publication of the book "The Albanians" by a group of authors, the publisher -- the Cankar Publishing Enterprise in Ljubljana -- has sent the following explanation to TANJUG. "The Cankar Publishing Enterprise let it be known that it has temporarily withdrawn from the sale the book "The Albanians." The editorial board of this publishing enterprise noted that, unfortunately a crude and inexcusable error has occurred in the table entitled "Population in the SFRY, in the Socialist Republics, and Socialist Autonomous Provinces, as Regards National Affiliation, 1981". On the pages on which this table is published, in listing the nations and nationalities in the SFRY, through an error, the whole line entitled "Serbs" and the main headline "SR of Serbia" has been omitted. That it is definitively a question of error can also be seen from the sum of the population in the column "Serbia proper". This, however, cannot diminish the magnitude of the error, for which this publishing enterprise asks its readers for pardon and which it will put right."

BILIC ON 'FALSE DILEMMA' IN SYSTEM CHANGES

AU122108 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Communist journalists of Radio Belgrade and Radio Yugoslavia. Dusan Radulovic has recorded and prepared for broadcasting parts of the talk held on the occasion. Jure Bilic answered questions by journalists of Radio Yugoslavia and Radio Belgrade about the discussions on changes in the political system.

[Begin Bilic recording] I think it was unnecessary and damaging that only after 1 year of discussions about the political system we have now, so to say, precisely defined what should be changed and what should be discussed in this respect. We have almost divided this Yugoslavia into those who are for the change of the system and those who are against the change of the system. This dilemma is false. We have invented it and have caught ourselves in our own trap. and when one reduces all these big futile words to practical language, to practical objects and things, I think that the presently existing concrete proposal shows, as far as I have heard, that there is almost no difference in the approach to this matter. Unfortunately, however, since we have (?created) such an atmosphere, such a heated atmosphere, we are still burdened by doubts. And a poet has said: To doubt, but not to give oneself over to doubt. Kipling said that: I remember that poem by heart. And we have, unfortunately, in many aspects given ourselves over to doubt. We create distrust and then everyone digs in his heels. And this is not good. We have to overcome this immediately, because since we have come to a specific sphere, I think we have already found subjects that we have to settle and agree about. And I think that we will agree soon. For, it has appeared (?in) all these topics being opened today, the 13th session, the draft conclusions of the 13th session also speak about this, that all that life fails to confirm should be changed. Therefore, this means that what is now facing us before the 13th congress is to clear up all these things and to come, both with the discussion so far and the discussions, debates, and solutions that will follow until the 13th congress, to the 13th congress with basic things cleared up.

From now on and from the January Central Committee session that will adopt the conclusions until the 13th congress in 1990 [date as heard] one will have to reexamine all institutions of this system as to whether they serve the development of labor productivity and development of self-management and [word indistinct] political stability in our society. [end recording]

MARINC ON POLITICAL SYSTEM DISCUSSIONS

AU112252 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Dec 84 p 3

[J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 6 Dec -- According to the first summary assessment that Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, made at the conference with communal and intercommunal party officials, the general party debate about the Draft Conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session fully manifested the readiness of Communists and a large majority of working people to exert a maximum effort for faster and more consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and development of socialist self-management in conformity with the intentions and regulations of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

Touching upon the current discussions about the political system, Andrej Marinc noted that these discussions in Yugoslavia have been increasingly louder, exaggerated, and lacking necessary concrete substance, and therefore are upsetting our public. The political system, he emphasized, forms a whole together with the socioeconomic system and they are complementary to one another. It is on their basis that the historical and current interests of the workers class and the interests of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities are being realized.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD122122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 12 (TANJUG) -- The Chinese Public Security Ministry delegation's visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further development of overall relations between the two friendly countries, particularly to their cooperation in the public security fields.

This was stated here today during the final round of talks held by Yugoslav Interior Secretary Dobroslav Culafic and Chinese Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1629 GMT on 12 December reports that Chinese Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi also met with Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc on 12 December.]

The Chinese delegation today visited the Institute of Security and a special police unit of the Yugoslav Interior Secretariat.

After its visit of several days, the Chinese delegation left Belgrade for Beijing this afternoon.